DOE/HRE-ID -288

May, 1995

## DOE READING ROOM DOCUMENT TO BE RELEASED

<u>T0</u>	T070639					
1.	Location of Reading Room: Idaho Operations Public Reading 1776 Science Center Dr. Univers Idaho Falls, ID 83403	_		2	2. Expected Release Date: May 22, 1995	
3.	Document Type:  [ ] Letter [ ] Memorandum [ ] Report	a.	If letter or memo: To: From:			
	[] Publication [x] Other (Specify) FUTURE CERTLE PROJECTS	b.	If report: Title:			
4.	Document Date: None	c.	If publication: Name: Volume: Issue:			
5.	Summary (2-3 lines indicating the planned Controlled Environment				-	
6.	Name and telephone number of person completing form:	7.	Organization:	8	. Date:	

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<sup>[ ]</sup> Check here if a copy of the document is being sent to Headquarters.

## HUMAN RADIATION EXPERIMENTS RECORDS PROVENANCE FORM

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COLLECTION NAME	RADIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES LABORATORY, FILES OF DOUG CARLSON, DIRECTOR			
BOX NUMBER	LOOSE FILES			
ADDITIONAL LOCATION INFORMATION	CFA-690, RESL, ROOM #103			
	FOLDER: NONE			
FILE TITLE	FUTURE CERTLE PROJECTS (DRAFT JEcho)			
TOTAL PAGES				
BATE NUMBER RANGE				
DOCUMENT NUMBER RANGE				

HEI FORM DOCUMENT NO.: T070246
DOCUMENT NO.: T070639
DOCUMENT TITLE: FUTURE CERTLE PROJECTS (DRAFT JEcho)
CROSS REFERENCES:
ITEMS OF INTEREST:

Fiture CERT, Projects

- 1. Penetration of the MSA 85851 with  $CH_3^{131}I$ : The MSA 85851 charcoal is the type recommended by ORNL for collecting  $CH_3I$ . It is a coconut shell iodine impregnated charcoal in Hi-Vol adapted canisters. The experiment will have three in a series for a penetration tests. There will be a May Pack with one of these and two standard Hi-Vols. Probable 3 or 4  $\mu$ Ci will be presented to the 3 packs for an absolute efficiency tests also.
- 2. Comparison of iodine impregnated charcoal with regular MSA charcoal:

  Tow May Packs with MSA 85851 and two with MSA 66740 will be tested with

  CH<sub>3</sub><sup>131</sup>I to firm up this comparsion ratio in case regular charcoal has to

  be used to trop methyl iodide. Tests may be run tow or three times, if

  necessary to get good numbers.
- 3. Deposition variation on charcoal and silver fallout plates with changes in wind speed: A factor of two increase was found on silvered screen fallout plates over that on standard charcoal plates. This will be further tested on a 4 by 4 array using elemental iodine-131 aeros. This experiment will be run at three wind speeds V, 2V and 4V; or a double doublet. Markee will then use the data to test the function R=Ra+Rb+Rs, which pertains to calculations in the CERT Program.
- 4. Halflife of CH3<sup>131</sup>I on pasture grass: Nine flats of freshly growing pasture grass will be exposed to about 20 μCi of methyl iodide-131. Four will be 1/3 clipped and counted. Five will be used as a decaying source for the recording GM. The second and third 1/3 clip will be taken at two day intervals. An effective halflife curve will be plotted from the data. In the event that methyl iodide contamination has a particularly short T 1/2E, sampling on the CERT CH3I pasture might need to be modified.

5. Photolytic decomposition of CH3 131 I.

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FUTURE CERTLE The evaporating gas from a  $CH_3^{131}I$  source will be split into two fractions. One will be sampled immediately by WM Hi-Vol May Pack. The other will be liberated into the CERTIE chamber and exposed to ultra violet light for several minutes. It will then be sampled with a similar May Pack and the  $CH_3I/I_2$  ratios compared. If considerable difference is found, a more sophisticated experiment will be designed. It will also be possible to extend the transit time in the chamber to allow some aging of the material if necessary.

7. Thermal decomposition of CH<sub>3</sub><sup>131</sup>I: The source stream of methyl iodide-131 will be split and sampled by Hi-Vol May Pack for initial GH<sub>3</sub>I/I<sub>2</sub> ratio. The test stream will be run through a tube heated to 85°C for several minutes and then sampled by a similar May Pack. If further testing is indicated by considerable variation then a more sophisticated experiment will be designed.